our search cannot seep mon again out, And by anothy, the cold bright eyes of youth, Lighting on such old fidesan of the post, The shartested spars of runt, and hope, and truth, On the blang shore of Tune's great ocean east. Will great and judge, with manight of soft behavior Bienecking, smering, anything but leving.

So, let us burn them all, the fottering words. The guided baby lingers wrote us list. The school-boy scribbles—lines the man allords. The shool-boy scribbles—lines the man allords. To the old eyes that watched—old hands that it lie gitls sweet non-sone, confidence of friend and these, our own, ours on y, till the end.

Reap them together, one had ferrent kins, Then, let them time, ere we do, into dust, Ashers to ashes. Well and wise the To most the end that comes are come it must And leave he reals to grow are and rotten, Waiting the certain doom of the forgotten.

Southwestern North Carolina is aptly termed the land of the skies. Marion, McDowell county, is the centre of an amphitheatre of mornairs. From 25 to 30 cloud-capped peaks are in sight. The most preminent is Meuat Mitchell, 7,700 foct above sea level, and 1,700 feet higher than the White mountains of New Hampshire. Clingman's peak, 25 feet lower, pierces the sky like a pyramid a few miles away. Mount Linville, Grand-tather mountain, the Roan, Hickory Feak, Table Rock and the famous Bald mountains at and on the horizon like grim sentinels. The scenery is magnificent, and certainly unarpaised this side the Rocky mountains. From the top of the Roan the tourist extelles a glimpse of nine States. The mountain ridges of Tennessee, Kentacky and Alabama less him on the west. On the north the peaks of Ofter are ceated above the tobacco fields of the Uid Dominion, and the rockribbed Alleghenies mark the southeastern boundary of West Virginia. The mountain spurs of Georgia and of the Palmetto state stretch away to the south, and the red gold belt of North Carolina is spread to the east. Bright scams of verdure mark the fertile valleys of the Yadkin, Catawba, Broad, French. Broad, Great Pedec, Wateree and Savanuahrivers. Springs guish from the ground bears the feet of the tourist, sending them A WIND MODERALDS AND DON. Broad, Great Peder. Wateree and Savanuah rivers. Springs gash from the ground beneath the feet of the tourist, sending their waters to the gulf of Mexico via the Tennessee. Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and within a stone a throw a puring brook starts for the Atlantic occur by way of the Yadhim, Wateree and Santee. It is a country of way water power. There are cascades at nearly every turn in the mountain reads, and crystal streams filled with speckled trout irrigate every section of land. The country is fairly settled. Grass grees havirandly upon the slopes, and the valleys quiver with golden grant. The piping of qual and whirring of peasants are heard, and rabbits, force, deer, lears and wolves are killed by the hunter.

HOW THE PROPER LIVE. The inhabitants are beneat, but indolent. They helt the skill and enterprise of the Yanker. Many of them work one or two days a work, and spend the remainder of the time limiting and fishing. Occasionally an energiair fellow buys a harm, creeks a frame house and settles among them. They had him with joy, and his neighbors usually work for him and take their pay in corn and bacon, a reference to cultivating their own hand. for him and take their pay in corn and bacon in preference to cultivating their own hand. A twe plot little gardens and raise shallow, letting peas, beins, radishes, beets and cabbages, but the greater number of the population live on rice, grils, corn bread, and bacon, and rarely taste a vegetable. Eggs and chickens change the bill of bare, and are washed down with mindy coffee or buttermilk. The wires or the farmers say that sweet milk is unhealthy, and when a stranger asks for it look at him in astonishment. The cooking is unpalabled. Everything swims in grease. One kind lady laid a dish of applicance before me with the remark that it was something good. "It isn't stewed in water—she saided. "Je cooked it myself in pure grosse." Childings, or the cutralis of grease. Chillings, or the cutrals of carafully channel and boiled, seem to be orite dish. They have a disagreeable b, and I cannot wouch for their taste.

smell, and I cannot vouch for their tasts.

PRITTY GILES.

The men all sear white shirts and honesprin garments. The mest of them go without under clothing sammer and winter, Black felt late sinquely cocked are universally worn. The women are clothed in plain calles gowns. Flourness and fartislows are scarce and onsets and stays below particing but in the search of the search of the problem of

With all their slyness, the natives man est a reasonable amount of inquisitiveness Is this the road to Tald mountain? I is

he your name?
The name was given. "He so kind as to tall me how far it is to the Widow Murphy's."
I contained.
"A right smart nine mile," she replied,

"hat what most you come from?"
It came from New York. Do you think I can find accommodations for the night at Mrs. Murphy + 7"
"Certain sure," she responded, "but did

"Certain sure," she responded, "but did you leave New York this morning?"
"Oh no." said 1, smiling, "Lieft on Tous-day evening. To you think I can got corn for my horse at Mrs. Morphy's?"
"Gertain, she returned, but most you know a man in New York marned Jones?"
"I know several by that mane, "I replied, "We once had a postmoster named Jones. Is that the geontleman."

we are called to bear it.—[John Newton.]
Happy indeed are those whose intercourse
with the world has not changed the tone of
their feelings, or broken the musical cherds
of the heart whose vibrations are so medo-tions, so tender, and so touching in the evering of their leves.

He that knows how to pany has the accret
of support in 2 roubbe, and of reiner from
anxiety, the power of soothing every care,
and falling the soul with entire trust and confidence for the future.—[William Jay.]

DEPENDENCE AND A CHICES. The live which bissumed in our hearts is time Will fear colected fruit on that best close. Will bear conserval irrait on that beat shore.
Christian faith is a grand cathedral, with divinely patured unidows. Standing without, you see no glory her can possibly imagine any, standing within, every ray of light reveals a harmony of inspeakable splendors. [Howthorns.

He who chinks above the cares of the world, and turns his face to his God, has found the sunny side of life. The world's side of the hill is child and freezing to a spiritual mind, but the Lord's presence gives a warmth of pro which turns winter, into summer. [Spargeon.]



Burlington Itre Press.

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at White House, 12 miles from Rutherford. We arrived at twilight. The landlord pointed to a tin washbasin on the verandah. After my ablutions he pointed out a towel behind the door. Supper over, he conducted me to a room on the ground floor containing three beds. One was occupated by a mountain magistrate who had cast his sublite-barg. From the Vermont Christian Messenger. flex, James Dougherty, D. D. HEY, ROSSEY HOLLAND HOWKED, OF WA

on. Rev. James Dougherty, D. D. was born in

beds. One was occupied by a mountain magistrate who had cast his saddle-burs upon the floor and was snoring right histily. A gentleman from New Orleans and the landlord's son slept in the second bed. The third was reserved for my use. The hotel proprietor advised me to hang my wistelt on the wall beside the "Squire's silver ticker," but as both windows were open and faced the negro quarters! preferred to place it under my pillow. The next morning was Sanday, when I awake the room was cleared. The landlord entered with a pitcher of water. One of my friends had given me a bottle of moonshine whiskey, and I had left it on the table. The proprietor promptly scired it, gave me a toast (one of the customs of the country), and after a long pill decided that New York winskey was no better than Carolina corn. At breakfast the squire and myself were sented at the table on a wooden bench without a back. The landlord rapped upon a plate with a kink- and every head was lowed. He said girace—"Oil, Lord, bless this breakfast to our use, and make us thankful." His devoutness created a profound impression, but not a lasting one for after the resolute overse the parts. tion.

Rev. James Dougherty, D. D. was born in Irsland. How manifold and rich, indeed, have been the contributions of Ireland to our American Christianity! And never did she make a choicer one than when she gave us James Dougherty. Reared in the Roman Catholic church, he very early became diestatished with that faith and at length deliberately and ulterly repudiated it. While yet comparatively young he emigrated to this country, and shortly subsequent to his arrival, after mature reflection, though not without many and severe struggles, he conquered his doubles and embraced. Christ by simple faith and became a hearty, happy, Evagelical Protestant Christian. Dependent upon the labor of his own hands for his maintenance, he nevertheless early deternined to obtain a liberal education. Pounding out on his shoe-bench the means renis breakfast to our use, and make us thandi." His devoutness created a profound in-ression, but not a lasting one; for after the lead he appeared upon the vermuds and ursed a shamiding darkey so heartly that he negro turned in his toes and took to the rub. And its nimites afterward the point an was advising me to step he church on y way to Marion.

man was advising use to step to church on my way to Marion.

QUOTING SCHIPTURE.

The mountain churches stand on clevated points in the woods near the cross road. They are built of rough boards, and are without bells and steeples. A stove-pipe generally runs through the side of the building, and turns the smeke over the roof. In the summer the seats are taken out under the trees, and the congregations enjoy pure, unsidificated open-air preaching. The most of the mountainers are Methodists. There is a sprinkling of laptists and Presbyterians, but you might raise the whole country with a fine tooth comb and not find an Episcopalism, Unitarian or Roman Cathodic. Nearly every nan professes religion, but many copy the lordiord in its practice. Some are so devout that they are continually quoting Scripture. While at Bald mountain, a Mr. Freeman, living at the foot of Vance's Nose, said that he regretted to see me, for my appearance was the infillment of the spirit of prophecy. The Scriptures say, he averred, "that in the last days non shall be training around in search of knowledge, and your visit convinces me of the truth of the prophecy. The whites, however, speak in contemprous terms of the religion of the blacks. "The worst thieves," said an influential goutern and standard and the provinces me of the truth of the prophecy the six of the religion of the blacks. "The worst thieves," said an influential gouter and benearly the mounter and benearly the mounter and benearly the mounter with the state of the works.

With all their picty and honesty, the mo-

THE STREET STORE.

Mr sprightly neighbor, gone before To that unknown and silent slore. Shall we have the meet as heretafore. Some summer worning. When from the cheese a ray Hath struck a blies upon the day.! A blies that would not go away.

A swell breekerning

Children are the to-morrow of society.

The great blessings of mankind are with

Music is the harmonious voice of creation in echo of the invisible world; one note of

Lieus are pitiless. [Lamartine Brisk talkers are slow thinkers. [Boves

cannot sustain it. - [Kozlay.

-Charles Lamb.

With all their picty and housesty, the mountaineers dearly love whiskey. Hillert stills are hidden in the delis among the crags, and sweet mash may be found in any out-of-the-way cabin. These distillers are called meonshiners, and their whiskey is known as moonseine whiskey. They are young, happy-go-uncky fellows, and time singers and juba dancers. Housest as the day in all dealings with neighbors, they shoot a revenue efficer as quickly as they would shoot a wolf. I find them free and open-hearted, and willing to put themserves to any inconvenience to accommodate a stranger. They disappeared on the most infrequented paths, fand invariably turned up at an unexpected moment with new whiskey put up in puckle bettles and old tomato cans. You can never forget their kindness nor the taste of their whickey.

The Convention these appointed unit two or convention the appointed unit two or convention that the property of the singular freshmest that characterized his sown that of the convention the appointed unit two or conventions are received as the singular freshmest that characterized his two the singular freshmest that the singular freshmest that the convention of the same of the state claims of the same of the state claims of the same of the same of the state claims and the properties his man of the State Committee, at 10.20 as m. Mr. Attins referred to the spingular title and the properties his man of the State Committee, at 10.20 as m. Mr. Attins referred to the separation of the convention which method appoints his matter to better the same of the state that the large finest several manner of the state close and the same of the state close and the same of the state of the same of the states, who were heard of their rights, and the same of the states, who were the states, who were the states, who were the same of the state that the first finest powthe sensibilities. He was not suddy road perings, but this favorities and the state of the state of the state of the state of the same of the state of the state of the same of the same of the state of the same o Difficulty is the spur of love. [Malherbe, The creation of beauty is art. [Emer-[Whately, Beauty may excite love, but beauty alone Steel as assinates ; the passions kill; where s the difference | [Deluzy. We must have great merit to be virtuous only in our own eyes. [Fontenelle, The wise man is wise in vain who cannot The wise man is wise in vain who cannot be of use to himself. [Ennius.]
During destroys, genius elevates, good sense preserves and perfects. [Fontanes.]
Perhaps to know what triendship is, we should have experienced love. [Chamfort.]
The most subline virtue is negative; it teaches us to do evil to no one. [Rossmade on me the first time I beard him speak in public, when that mid blue eye, beaming with tenderness, and swimming in tears; and that voice fremulous and breaking with tenderne, conspired to impress his message on the immost bearts of his hearers. I became very intimate with this venerable man, Our intercourse, to me, was as stimulating as it was delightful. I shall never cease to field indebted to Dr. D. as to no other man, on intellectual, indeed, as well as sparitual and social grounds. Nay I may be permitted to say that I became very deeply and tenderly attached to him. I lowed hum, truly as I have loved no other father in the gospel.

Dr. Isangherfy has been a patiently sufficient in the desired of the beautiful to the lower of his friends—tenderly, dutifully, ministered unto by loving hands in the bosom of one of the loveliest of bonns. The hour of his release has come at fast. Never shall I fougt how my heart was thrilled, while sitting with him in the pulpit on a certain funeral occasion, that of Peacon Paralleo, of precious memory—as I list nod to his reading a hymn in which occurred this verse. sean.

Superstition is but the fear of belief; reli-gion is the confidence.—[Lady Blessington All other knowledge is hurtful to him who has not bonesty and good nature. [Montages.
I will listen to any one's convictions, but
pray keep your doubts to yourself. I have
plenty of my own. - {Goethe. plenty of my own. (Greekle.)
We are hunted by an ideal life, and it is because we have within as the beginning and the possibility of it. (Phillips Brooks.) Age is not all decay it is the ripening the swelling of the fresh life within, this withers and bursts the back. [George Mac Anxiety is the poison of life; the parent of many sine, and of more unseries. Why, then, after it, when we know that all the future is guided by a Fathers' hand [Blur.

The great blessings of mankind are within us and within our reach, but we shift our
cycs, and, like people in the dark, we fall
foul upon very thing we search for without
finding it. [Seneca.

Evils in the journey of his are like the
hills which alarm travellers upon their read;
they both appear great at a distance, but
when we appreach them we find that they
are far less insurmountable than when we
had conceived them. [Colton.

Music is the harmonisms voice of creation.

We can easily manage if see will only take, each day, the burden appointed for it. But the burden will be too heavy for as if we add to its wenth the further of to morrow before ac are called to bear it. [John Newton.

should prefer a firm religious belief to every other blessing— (Davy.

A friendship that makes the least noise is very often the most makes the least noise is very often the most made in which reason. I should prefer a product friend to a reasons one— [Addison.

I had rather, as a torgiven which, with all the prospects of the future sponed up unto me, wear the crown purchased by the redseming love of Christ, than that which is worn by the misliften angels, because the blessing of a divine atomiciant, through a Davine nearmation, section to the soul in harmony with the conditions of the Gospel, reveals the character of Good in a way miposable to be made known to those who had complied with all that the law demands, and this places the current position of experience and personal relationship to Good, of a nature so peculiar and so extraordinary as to throw all other stars glittering news so forgibly in the heavily formation, with the comparative obsentity, entered in the context.

BURLINGTON, VT., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1878.

At moon of the teath instant expired, at lohnson, YL, one of the brightest lights of the Congregational pulpit of the last general decorated for the occasion with an abun

without many and severs struggles, he consquered has doubts and embraced Christ by simple taith and became a hearty, happy, Exasgelical Protestant Christian. Dependent upon the labor of his own hands for his maintenance, be nevertheless early determined to obtain a fiberal education. Pounding out on his shoe-bench the means required to enable him to do it, he ditted for college, and entewed the University of Vermon. Here he made the best improvement of an expectamities, and in due time graduated with honor. Several years, since his alian amater, with a unanimaty and spontancity on the part of her corporatous that gave the home and the part of her corporatous that gave the home and the part of her corporatous that gave the home and the part of her corporatous that gave the home and the part of her corporatous that gave the home and the part of her corporatous that gave the home and the part of her corporatous that gave the home and the part of her corporatous that gave the home and the part of her corporatous that gave the home and the part of her corporatous that gave the home of the ministry. His first settlement was in Miton, where he habored work of the ministry. His his not wrong the part of her community was great, and as saturary as great. He was one inherence of the ministry. His his nothmene most routhful. His influence not only in his own society, but throughout the community was great, and as saturary as great. He was one inherence of the ministry. His his horse in this latter field were especially fruit in the first water. As to his before we shall see his like again, even if we were the history of the campaign. On us to-day rest-borns in this latter field were especially fruit in the first water. As to his help of the part of the town.

Dr. Dougherty was a preacher of rare and singularly attractive gifts:—of great originally eloquence and power. Long will the before we shall see his like again, even if we were the horse of the ministry of the campaign. On us to-day rest-borns in this latter field we

For second Senator, Dr. L. J. Dixon, of Milton, nominated Chester W. Witters, of of that village, spraking of him as a good lawyer, a fine business man and an earnest and trustworthy Kepublican. Seconded by A. N. Austin, of Colchester; M. R. Tyler, of Barlington; W. A. Weed, of Shelburn; John L. Barstow, of Burlington, delegates from Williston, Richmond, Charlotte, and others.

of the Ilon. J. S. Morrill from the coursels of the We therefore request our nonlinear for Senators, it cheeled, to support by vote and induserc, the resection of Mr. Morrill at the next session of the legislature, for a turner term of six years.

On the recommendation of the committee, C. M. Spaulding, of Jerieho; Warren Gibbs, of Burlington; Joha Allen, of Westford, A. D. White, of Huntington, and Joseph Barton, of Charlotte; and on motion of H. N. Newell, the committee was authorized to act as a committee on oreden tials, as at the present convention.

The convention then adjourned.

Town: Committees.
Bolton-Andrew Harris, R. J. Morre
Rurlington-K. B. Tatt. Newell Lawrence, W. W.
Henry, A. F. Conant, L. J. Smith.
Charlottes-B. H. Targart, W. W. Highes, W. I.
Brailey.
Culchester-B. L. Reynolds, L. B. Flatt, Jr., A.
Aurilia.
Kseex-M. A. Bengham, J. K. Warner, P. C. Colchester
Austin.

Essex - M. A. Burgham, J. K. Warner, P. C.
Abbey.

Hine-hurgh - Chas. P. Boynton, P. R. Miles, D.
Hine-hurgh - Chas. P. Boynton, P. R. Miles, D.
Huntington - B. Andrews, C. D. Carpenter, H.
H. Norton - D. G. French, J. A. Percival, E. H.
Lane.

Milton - P. A. Boothe, W. W. Wright, Horses
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W. Hard.
St. teergre- H. S. Jasiya, H. H. Tilley.
Underhil-C. W. Reynolds, F. W. Church, E. W.
Hurthert.
Westford-S. H. Macember, George Eeath, treeWillishm- H. A. Clark, Norman Miller, George
Laising.

A LIVELY GATHERING. The Democrats of Vermont met in Convention, by their delegates, at Village Hall, in Montpelier, on Thursday, June 20th. The Convention was called to order by Hiram Atkins, chairman of the State Committee, at 10:30 a m. Mr. Atkins referred to the Convention which met in this place two years ago to clied delegates to the National Convention, which nominated the candidates, who were, he said, legally elected President and Vice-President of the United States, and who were cheat do I their rights.

two years ago to elect delegates to the National Convention, which nominated the candidates, who were he said, legally elected President and Vice-President of the United States, and who were cheated of their rights. His remarks were received with load applause.

Without reading the call for the Convention, Mr. Atkins nominated as Chairman of the Convention, Ion. Goo. L. Waterman of Hydepark, who accepted the position in a brief but conservative speech, laudatory of the Democratic party.

Mr. Arkins, of Montpelier, nominated as Secretaries. J. O. Livingston, of Montpelier, and Googe Dickey, of St. Johnsbury, and they were duly elected and took their seats.

John Cain, of Rutland, moved that the

N. P. Bowman, and the appointment a committee of five to nominate a State Committee, which was agreed to, and the following named gentless was instanted and elected: N. P.

Chittenden County Republican Convention.

THE FORKNOON SESSION.

Purement to call, the Chittenden County Republican Convention assembled at City Hall, Barlington, Thorsday, Jame 20th, 1878. It o'clock a m. The half was decrated for the occasion with an abundance of national flags. The delegated insigned them, in various parts of the ball, assigned them, in various parts of the half. The committee on credentials then reported the radial of the convention was called to order at the hour by Warren Gibbs, Esq. chairman of the County Committee, and the call, the convention, which was read by C. M. Spanding, Esq., secretary of the committee.

The committee on credentials then reported the radial of the convention, which was read by C. M. Spanding, Esq., secretary of the committee.

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The committee on credentials then reported the radial of the convention, which was read by C. M. Spanding, and on motion of Mr. Palmer, on taking the party, the permanence in office tended to office the object of the County of the

ring. His remarks were received with appliance.

Mr. Atkins refurned to the support of the committer, and referred to an attempt that had been made to engralt into the platform a "hiera-e" plank.

Mr. Childs, of Brattleboro, said he objected to the ticket nominated because Bennington county, and also substantially Windham county, are neither of them represented on the State Committee. He thought those counties entitled to representation.

The president of the Convention suggest-ed that Mr. Williams, of Bellows Falls, represented Windham county. John Cain, of Rutland, appealed to the

the interest of harmony in the party.

Geo. W. Aiken, of Troy, said the delegation from Orleans county had not been con-sulted in regard to this matter, and he ob-

Richard G. W. Green, R. E. Jones, H. Clar Bleach, Shelhurn-James Patterson, H. N. Newell, B. F. Vanvier, Bellurn-James Patterson, H. N. Newell, B. F. Wanvier, B. G. R. Wheeler, O. W. Hard.

W. Hard.

creating a desire among the people to learn the most possible of the character and qualities of the scarcal analysis and the most possible of the character and qualities of the scarcal analysis and the scarcal analysis an

twills and canvas or basket wools for demidress. Various faint stripes and plaids are
worn but are in secondary favor. Fitted
and sack coats are both worn, but the London sack is preferred by stylish young men.
There is every choice of collars, the old high
pointed style, the round clerical band, the
Byron and the bent English collar being all
found with fashionable shirt makers. The
new hats offer something to suit every man's
style of face—soft being and drab felt alpins
hats, exceedingly light and fine; pearl and
ash-gray soft hats, half high and low
crowned, with slightly dented crown; rough
straw hats of the old monitor shape, and
square ones with gay striped ribbons, in
college or boat club colors for young men;
Dunstable straw, and high hats of fine palm
leat, for their clders; Panamas in Derby
shape, and gray felt high hats, known as
"broker's hats," for dashing business men.

How cloarstras and ware. Barton, a town in which there were then several eminent lawyers, and hung out his "shingle." He struggled for some time against the disadvantages of age, and the excellent standing of other lawyers in the place, to get a position in his profession, and steadily gained his way. He was studious, careful, hrave he never took hold of a case but to win. Taking a somewhat active part in temperance matters, he provoked the displeasure of the rum champions and rum clement, and softered such above from them as temperance men often suffer. The cirelement, and soffered such above from them as temperance men often suffer. The circumstance resulted greatly in his favor and tended to increase his popularity. In a very few years his reputation had become such that he was pittled against such men as Cooper, Sartie, the Wilsons, Allen, Dickerman, Edwards and Steele, then the strong

men of Orleans county bar.

At the time of the breaking out of the war the General was erecting a set of buildings and otherwise busily engaged in business. Early the next sensan, in 1862, he decided that it was his duty to go into the army and he enlighted as the secole de-There's nothing useless or waste! It is known that many persons in Paris make a living by picking out bread crusts from the garbage cans, which are washed, baked brown and sold to resare washed, baked brown and sold to restaurants to put in soups; and now it appears that one man—how many more, I don't know—has made, for some time, a good living in New York, by gathering up the sweepings and dust thrown out from the floors of toheceo factories, picking the stray leaves from the stems that are stacked up to go to the Connecticut tobacco fields for manure, and gathering up the clippings and refuse from the emptied tobacco boxes on the sidewalks, then sifting out some (?) of the indescribable dirt, chopping the whole up and selling it to be made into eigarettes. Think of this when you smoke tobacco! Mr. Atkins further defended the committer, and made some personal reflections upon the course of Mr. Atkins said, a minimating committee, and the reason be was dropped. Mr. Atkins said, "It is evident here to-day that Mr. Aikins said, "It is evident here to-day that Mr. Aikins said, "It is evident here to-day that Mr. Aikins said, "It is evident here to-day that Mr. Aikins said, "It is evident here to-day that Mr. Aikins said, "It is evident here to-day that Mr. Aikins said, "It is evident here to-day that Mr. Aikins said, "It is evident here to-day that Mr. Aikins said, of St. Albane, disavowed any desire to attack any member of the committee, but desired to add to the committee, but desired to add to the committee, but desired to add to the committee, and hoped there would be an opportunity to increase the notather of the committee, and unite the party throughout the State, and hoped there would be an opportunity to increase the notather of the committee as more easily called together, and tending to better harmony.

Mr. Fischer, of Chester, defended the membrating committee, who had nominated at taket without any instructions as to increasing the number He said no request was noted to bave a member of the committee, and taket without any instructions as to increasing the number. He said no request was noted to bave a member of the committee, but allowed his attention to be divided between law, agriculture and manufacturing committee, who had nominated at taket without any instructions as to increasing the number. He said no request was noted to have a member of the committee army, and he enlisted, as Jid several of his

ce, and was enerted to that position by the Legislature, beating in the contest Col. Ben-jamin II. Steele and others.

Gen Grout was soon called upon to repre-sent Barton in the Legislature, and was chosen three terms in succession—an known never bestowed on any other cities in that town. In the year 1876 he was sent to the State Senate, and was chosen tracident, as tate Senate, and was chosen president prempore of that body. His standing in the

During these years, Gen. Grout's professional labors have largely increased, and his professional services have hern demanded in Calcalonia, Lamoille, and other counties outside his own. His business aside from his law practice has largely increased. Having come into possession of the Grout farm and homestead in Kirby, he is greatly improving the same and making it the model farm of that section. His other real estate in different localities being considerable, his time is occupied by agraculture as well as law. Add to this the duties of bank director, and the work that falls to public men, outside of their private daties of bank director, and the work that fails to public men, outside of their private affairs, and it will be seen that Gen. Groot is a hard working man. In every inadable enterprise of his town or country, he has con-tributed largely of his means and his efforts;

the adjournment of Congress; and there would probably he an immediate revival of business, but for the thought that in six months it will be in session again. The House has shown itself to be one of the most incapable and reckless houses that has ever assembled in Washington down to the present time. It has spent eight months in al ost absolute neglect of its legitimate work, holding an attitude of constant menace to NUMBER 58. the material interests of the people. Most of the important legislation accomplished by it was of an injurious character, and it would answerable to the law, for giving permits for street venders to obstruct the passage and traffic of the whole city, and making a have been worse but for the cheeks applied by the Senate. The House did not originate a single valuable measure. It devoted days to pushing through a bill to pay mail-carlege. The Board of Health, paid \$200,000 a year to look after the sanitary condition of the city, found itself indicted for allowing New York to become the dirtiest and unhealthiest city of the civilized world, worse than London or Vienna, and letting 7,000 common folks and poor people's babies die of foul air every year. The heards of the venerable board have not got over wagging with astonishment at the daring, which expects a \$200,000 board to do its duty! No wonder the aldermen tried to make out that Recorder Hackett was insane. riers in the Southern States who became rebels when the war broke out, even when it was shown that many of the claimants had been paid. It refused to make provision for the distribution of the balance of the Genera award to men and women who lest their property because they were too patriotic to sail their vessels under a foreign flag. It has kept the manufacturing industries of the country in a state of uncertainty for months, by its persistent purpose to faist upon the Beige and olive shadings in soft finished cloths are the only gentleman's wear this season, in Scotch tweed and English home-span for business and general suits, or in twills and canvas or basket wools for demipeople a tariff which set at defiance the theories of protection, free trade and common

THERE is great rejoicing in the land over

sense. By a solid Democratic vote that bill same near becoming a law. The Senate was almost crippled by its want of a working Republican majority, and did not accomplish all that it might have done. The session was valuable chiefly as a warning to the country of what may be expected if the Democrats get entire control of ooth branches of Congress.

The closing night session in the House, which ended at 7 o'clock, on Thursday moru ing, was marked by the scenes of disgraceful runkenness and disorder which have besome common since the Democrats have been the majority in that body.

Many of the Democratic members were so drunk as to be incapable of intelligent ap-plication to business. It is stated that the adjournment at the time set would have been impossible but for the exertions of Mr. Rainey, one of the colored members from South Carolina, who attended to the engrose ment of the sundry civil service appropriation bill, most of his associates in the conference committee being incapacitated by excessive notations.

HOW CIGARETTES ARE MADE.

sanction of the President:

As Mr. Rainey burried in with the bill, the shout went up : "Rainey, you are worth more now than ever before." The Speaker warmly congratulated him. Mr. Rainey is one of the colored Republicans elected by a large majority, whom the Democrats desire to unseat. It is said that he has been the only member of this important committee who has thoroughly attended to his duties There have been so many expositions of the and who could be relied upon.

civil service regulations of the present Ad-There was much disorder at times, and ministration in regard to contributions of repeatedly the confusion became so great money for political purposes, that it is gratithat the sergeant-at-arms was called upon to lying to have at last an official statement of preserve order, and for five or ten minutes the rules. It comes in the form of a letter | walked through the hall with his mace of from the Secretary of the Interior to one of office, though his efforts to quell the tamult the subordinates in his Department; and it were received with shouts of laughter, some is announced that it has received the formal of the members even throwing documents First-You receive your salary as an em-

First—You receive your salary as an employe of the Government for certain services rendered in your official expactly—not as a member of any political party. The salary down in his seat to prevent him from interrupting to you, and, unless taxed by law, it is in no sense subject to any assessment for any object whatever. In return for it you are expected to perform your official duties faithfully and efficiently—nothing more. In this connection I have to call your attention to the following statuory provision (19th stat. p. 169, sec. 6):

"That all executive officers and employes of the United States not appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, are probablised from requesting giving A special despatch says that Brown, of In-

President with the advice and consent of the Senate, are prohibited from requesting giving to or receiving from any other officer or employe of the Government any money or property or other thing of value for political purposes, and any such officer or employe who shall offund against the provisions of this section shall be at once discharged from the service of the United States, and he can be serviced to the service of the United States, and he can be serviced to the service of the United States, and he can be served to the service of the United States, and he can be served to the service of the United States, and he can be served to the service of the United States, and he can be served to the service of the United States, and he can be served to the service of the dignity due the House.

Gen. Butter introduced a resolution direction shall be at once discharged from the service of the United States, and he can be served to the service of the clerk to prepare a heavy gavel for the service of the Speaker, to replace the one worm out in useless edited to the service of the Speaker, to replace the other than the service of the Speaker, to replace the other than the service of the Speaker, to replace the other than the service of the Speaker, to replace the other than the service of the Speaker, to replace the other than the service of the Speaker, to replace the other than the service of the Speaker, to replace the other than the service of the Speaker, to replace the other than the service of the Speaker, to replace the other than the service of the Speaker, to replace the other than the service of the Speaker, to replace the other than the service of the Speaker, the service of the Speaker, the service of the Speaker, the service of the service

this section shall be at oace discharged from the service of the United States, and he shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined a sum not exceeding \$500.

Second.—You are as free as any other citizen to spend your money in any legitimate way you please, and as your political principles or your public spirit may suggest, provided you do not violate the above quoted provision of law, either directly or indirectly.

Third—Your contributing or not contributing, as above stated, will not affect in any manner whatever your official standing or prospects in this department.

C. Sentex, Secretary of the Interior. If this announcement had been made at first, when the question of political assessments and contributions came up, a good deal of trouble and misconception might have been avoided.

The New York Netion says of Mr. Edimunds's Electoral bill:

This measure is a wise one, and deserves

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